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IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Pictographs of the North American Indians. A preliminary paper by GARRICK MALLORY. Fourth Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, pp. 1-256.

Taken in connection with the author's elaborate paper on sign language among the North American Indians, in the first volume of these Reports, and his other papers in progress but not yet published, Mr. Mallery's work is indispensable for all who are interested in expression of psychic processes by means more primitive than speech and writing. These studies are already so far advanced that types of execution may be expected to disclose data for priscan habitat and migration, as within each tribal or other system every Indian draws each figure in identical style. In this report nothing is attempted but to furnish a repertory for points on pictographic representation of ideas. The distribution of petroglyphs is very wide, from Eastern Canada to California, and extends far into South America. Pictographs on bone, wood, skins, gourds, and the human person, tattooing, the significance of colors, mnemonic quipu, etc., are discussed as illustrating the evolution of pictography. Then follows a very full explanation of the famous Lone Dog winter-count from 1801 to 1873, and of the still older count obtained by Dr. Corbusier which extends back to 1775, in which each year is marked by a pictograph of some distinctive event. Pictures of each of eighty-four totemic personal names of the Ogalala roster, and of two hundred and eighty-nine in the Red Cloud census, are given with English names appended. The symbolism of feathers, differently tufted, notched, painted; mystic personages, charms and fetishes, Shamanism, mortuary emblems, grave-post markings, pictographs illustrating daily life, tribal history, individual biography, modes of interpretation, frauds, and practical suggestions to collaborators, are topics which receive less attention. It is remarkable that no writer on this subject has extended his ken to take in and to attempt to co-ordinate the very different and independent work of the few chief writers, Darwin, Delsarte, Mantegazza, Clark, Mallery, and Warner.

Das Wachstum der Kinder. Prof. GAD. Humboldt, January, 1888.

After a short account of the special investigations on the topic of the growth of children since Quetelet, Dr. Gad proceeds to a convenient résumé of the very extensive investigation begun in 1882 by Malling-Hansen, director of a deaf-mute institute in Copenhagen, and now published in instalments. A system of weighing and measuring, daily and sometimes several times daily, was developed and applied, not without much expense, to 130 children in a way which inspires much confidence in the results, which are briefly as follows: Changes in the weight of children from nine to fifteen years are subject to three annual variations, viz. a maximal period, from August to the middle of December; a middle period, from the middle of December to April; a minimal period of three months, from the end of April to July. During the first period the increase of weight is three times as great as in the second, and all that is gained in the second is lost in the third period. There are three periods also of growth in height, viz. the minimal, from August to